

# WIZARDS OF MEMORY

AMOUS MEN WHO HAD WONDERFUL POWERS OF RETENTION.

The Remarkable and Authentic Cases of Leonard Euler, the Mathematician; Magliabechi, the Literary Prodigy, and Rev. Dr. John Wallis.

Writers on psychology and philosophy have cited many examples of prodigious memory. No doubt some of these are exaggerations, others are facts, and only a comparatively few admit of verification. Recently I have found in my reading three cases so well authenticated that they may be used to illustrate the wonderful power of a well cultivated memory. In each instance, too, this remarkable retentiveness seems in no way to have retarded the fullest development of other mental powers.

Probably the most remarkable of the three was the memory of Leonard Euler. Euler was a native of Basel, but most of his life was spent in St. Petersburg. He was born in 1707 and died in 1783. He was a teacher of great power and a most prolific writer. More than half of the forty-six quarto volumes of mathematics published by the St. Petersburg academy between 1727 and 1783 were from his pen. At his death he left more than 200 manuscript treatises.

In the later years of his life he was totally blind. Then, and probably earlier, too, he carried in his memory a table of the first six powers of the "series of natural numbers up to a hundred." It is related that on one occasion two of his students attempted to calculate a converging series. As they progressed they found disagreement in their results. These differed by a unit at the fifth figure. The question was referred to Euler, who decided to make the calculation. He did this mentally, and his result was found to be correct.

It was not only in mathematics that Euler gave proof of a prodigious memory. He was well read in general literature and was an excellent classical scholar. Virgil was one of his favorite writers. It is said that he could repeat the "Aeneid" from beginning to end without hesitation and indicate the first and last line of every page of the edition which he used.

The seventeenth century furnishes the other two instances, to which I call special attention. The first is that of the Italian scholar Antonio da Maria Magliabechi. Magliabechi was the literary prodigy of his time. Royalty and other distinguished personages paid tribute to his wonderful learning. His contemporaries have said that his memory was so prodigious that he was able to retain verbatim most of the contents of his "multitudinous books."

A comparatively recent writer has declared that Magliabechi could name all the authors that had written upon any subject, giving the name of the book, the words and often a page. This is doubtless exaggeration; but, on the other hand, it should be remembered that the number of books on any subject were much fewer then than at the present day. Besides this, there are two stories that have come down from Magliabechi's time to ours that give color to his truth. On one occasion a gentleman of Florence desired to test Magliabechi's memory and ascertain for himself whether the wonderful stories told were truth or fiction. He gave him a manuscript to read; then, some days after its return, pretending to have lost it, he asked Magliabechi to recall it, which, it is said, he did with remarkable exactness. At another time the grand duke of Florence asked if he could procure a certain book for him. Immediately came the response: "No, sire; it is impossible. There is but one in the world. That is in the grand seignior's library at Constantinople and is the seventh book on the seventh shelf on the right hand as you go in."

The other instance in the seventeenth century is that of the Rev. Dr. John Wallis. It is not, however, as a theologian that Wallis' name is enrolled in the temple of fame, but as a mathematician. In mathematical history he ranks as the greatest of Newton's English precursors. He was started on his mathematical career by reading Oughtred's "Clavius Mathematica," but the special bent of his genius came from Torricelli's writings on "The Method of Indivisibles." To this he applied the Cartesian analysis and produced his great work, the "Arithmetica Indivisibilium"—the most stimulating mathematical work so far published in England. Here he makes the successful attempt to solve a number of the more simple problems of the calculus by the summation of series to infinity. The work was one of great importance. Newton read it while an undergraduate at the university and from it immediately derived his binomial formula. The power of concentration and of memory were both very strong with Wallis—so strong, it is said, that on one occasion "while in bed in the dark he extracted the square root of a number of fifty-three places to twenty-seven terms and repeated the result twenty days afterward."

These examples of retentive memory are quite well authenticated and give plausibility to the possible truth of others frequently cited. Pliny tells us that Cyrus the Great knew the names of all his soldiers, and Cicero in his "De Senectute" says that Themistocles could call by name the 20,000 citizens of Athens. From Cicero, too, we learn something of the remarkable memory of Sophocles, who in old age when judicial proceedings had been instituted to determine his mental competency recited to the judges the "Oedipus" at Colonus to prove his mind was not failing.

Plato makes Hippias boast that he could repeat 500 words after hearing them once, but this is nothing compared with the claims of Seneca. In his declamations in speaking of the former tenacity of his memory he says that he was able to repeat 2,000 names in the order in which they had been given to him. He relates, too, that on one occasion in his student days, after the different pupils of his preceptor had recited 200 unconnected verses, he repeated them in a reverse order—that is, he began with the last and proceeded to the first uttered. A still more remarkable instance is mentioned by Sir William Hamilton in his "Lectures on

metaphysics and logic." He makes the statement and cites Muretus as authority that a young Corsican could repeat in either direct or reverse order or begin at any point and repeat both ways a list of 86,000 names.

It is related that both Horace Verne and Gustave Dore could paint a portrait from memory. There is also a story that is more than tradition that Wolfgang Mozart set down the whole of the Sistine Miserere from memory, and that, too, from hearing it but twice.

Giovanni Pico della Mirandola, Pascal, Ben Jonson, Leibnitz, Scaliger, Neibuhr and Macaulay all were men of marvelous memories. Almost from childhood Mirandola was noted for his extraordinary memory. He studied canon law at Bologna and then went to Ferrara, where he mastered theology and the different systems of philosophy and became proficient in Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Chaldean and Arabic. The wide range of his learning is best illustrated in the 900 theses he proposed as subjects of controversy at Rome in 1486. Pascal says he never forgot anything he read. Ben Jonson tells us that he could repeat all he had ever written and "whole books" that he had read. The same fact, too, is credited to Neibuhr, the historian. It is also told of Neibuhr that in his youth while employed in one of the public offices of Denmark he was able through his memory alone to completely restore a book of accounts that had been partly destroyed. Leibnitz, like Euler, is said to have been able to repeat the whole of the "Aeneid."

The many stories told of Macaulay's almost portentous memory have been related too often to bear repetition. Not a few of them are so seemingly certain authority. William H. Prescott, who met Macaulay about 1850, has told us some interesting things of his memory. I shall mention but one. This was related to Prescott by Henry Hallam, who said that Lord Jeffrey had once told him "that, having tripped up Macaulay in a quotation from 'Paradise Lost,' two days after Macaulay came to him and said, 'You will not catch me again in the "Paradise,"' at which Jeffrey opened the volume and took him up in a great many passages at random, in all of which he went on correctly repeating the original. Was it not a miraculous tour d'esprit? Macaulay does not hesitate to say now that he thinks he could restore the first six or seven books of the "Paradise" in case they were lost."

There can be no doubt of the truth of this and many of the other stories told of Macaulay's memory. He was a man of splendid talents. His knowledge of English history was unsurpassed by his contemporaries.—John William Perrin in New York Herald.

Silver Belt Want Ads. bring results. Phone in your want ads. Main 231.

## ARBOR DAY PROCLAMATION

By the Governor of Arizona

To the People of Yuma, Maricopa, Pinal, Pima, Santa Cruz, Cochise, Graham and Gila Counties, Arizona: It is provided by statute of this territory that the Friday following the first day of February in each year shall be known as Arbor Day in the above named counties, and shall be observed as a holiday.

Now, therefore, by virtue of and in accordance with the direction of that statute, I, Joseph H. Kibbey, governor of Arizona, hereby proclaim Friday, the 8th day of February, A. D. 1907, designated as Arbor Day, to be in the counties first above mentioned as holiday; and I recommend that this day be observed by the people of those counties by the planting of trees, shrubs and vines, in the promotion of forest and orchard growth and culture, by the adornment of public and private grounds, places and ways, and by such other efforts and undertakings as shall be in harmony with the character of the day so established—all in accordance with the provisions of Title IV, Arboriculture, Revised Statutes of Arizona, 1901.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the territory to be affixed. Done at Phoenix, the capital, this 25th day of January, 1907.

(Seal) JOSEPH H. KIBBEY, Governor.

By the Governor: W. F. NICHOLS, Secretary of the Territory of Arizona.

**ORDINANCE NUMBER SIX**  
An Ordinance Regulating Proceedings for the Punishment of Violators of Ordinances of the City of Globe and Providing for the Collection of Fines and Penalties Which Shall Accrue to the City of Globe on Account of Such Violation.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Globe:

**SECTION I.**  
The proceedings against any person or persons for or on account of alleged violation of any of the ordinances of the City of Globe may be prosecuted before any Justice of the Peace residing in said City, and all money collected or received for fines, penalties and forfeitures shall be paid into the treasury of the city as hereinafter provided; such proceedings shall be commenced by complaint signed and sworn to before such Justice, stating the clause or clauses of the ordinance which it is alleged have been violated.

**SECTION II.**  
Whenever any complaint is filed with any Justice of the Peace residing in the said City of Globe, charging the violation of any ordinance of the City by any natural person or persons, a warrant shall be issued thereupon by such Justice for the arrest of the offender and trial of the alleged offender shall be had before such Justice in like manner as in the case of misdemeanors under the laws of the Territory of Arizona; in the event of the conviction of the offender the judgment may require the party convicted to pay a fine, or be imprisoned, or both, or pay a fine and stand committed to the jail of the county or the calaboose of the City of Globe until the payment of such fine or to be confined at hard labor upon the streets or public works of the City according to the provisions of the Ordinance or clause of the Ordinance violated. Where a fine or penalty has been imposed by the Court, upon the conviction of any person or persons, and the judgment of the Court does not provide

or impose any imprisonment for non-payment thereof; the same may be collected by an action of debt as herein provided as to corporations.

**SECTION III.**  
Where a complaint filed with such Justice of the Peace, charging the violation of any of the ordinances of the city by a corporation, said Justice of the Peace shall issue a summons, signed by himself with his name of office, requiring such corporation to appear before him at a specified time and place to answer the charge; the time to be not less than five days after the service of the summons.

**SECTION IV.**  
The summons shall be substantially in the following form: "In the Justice Court, Precinct Number \_\_\_\_\_, In and For the County of Gila, Territory of Arizona, before \_\_\_\_\_ Justice of the Peace. The City of Globe, Plaintiff, vs. \_\_\_\_\_ Defendant. The City of Globe to the above named Defendant: 'You are hereby summoned to appear before me at my office, in the City of Globe on (specifying the date and hour) to answer to a charge made against you upon the complaint of \_\_\_\_\_ (designating the offense generally). Dated at Globe this \_\_\_\_\_ day of \_\_\_\_\_, 190\_\_\_\_."

**SECTION V.**  
Such summons must be served at least five days before the date of appearance fixed therein, by delivering to and leaving a copy thereof with any agent or officer of said corporation being or residing in the City of Globe at the time of such service.

**SECTION VI.**  
At the time appointed in said summons, the Justice must proceed to investigate the charge against said corporation in the same manner as in the case of a natural person, and after hearing the evidence, shall find such corporation to be guilty of said offense or innocent of the same in accordance with the evidence submitted to him; when a fine is imposed upon such corporation upon conviction, and the same is not forthwith paid, said fine shall be enforced by a writ of execution against the estate of the defendant as in other like cases.

**SECTION VII.**  
When any judgment upon an action of debt against a natural person may have been rendered in favor of the City of Globe; when such action of debt was brought to recover any fine, penalty or forfeiture accruing under the ordinances of said City, the same shall be enforced by writ of execution against the estate of the defendant and if the return upon such writ of execution states that the defendant named in the writ has no property subject to execution sufficient to satisfy such judgment an alias writ of execution may be issued commanding the City Marshal to take the body of the defendant and imprison him for a time sufficient to pay the amount of the fine or penalty originally imposed upon the defendant by the court to be reckoned one day's imprisonment for each dollar of such fine.

**SECTION VIII.**  
It shall be the duty of the City Marshal to file and swear to all complaints for the violation of any ordinance of the City for the recovery of any fine, penalty or forfeiture imposed for the violation thereof, to execute warrants that should be executed thereunder, serve all summons issued in actions of recovery of any fines, penalties or forfeitures; and to serve all processes therein both final and mesne; to collect all fines and pay the same weekly as collected to the City Treasurer; to keep account of all fines and moneys collected by him and make a statement thereof monthly to the Common Council.

**SECTION IX.**  
Complaints filed under the provisions of this Ordinance may also be signed and sworn to by any person and it shall be the duty of any person becoming aware of the violation of any Ordinance of the City to make a complaint, charging the violator thereof with such violation, before a Justice of the Peace residing in the City.

**SECTION X.**  
All complaints, suits and proceedings for violation of any ordinance or parts thereof shall be in the name of the City of Globe as Plaintiff, and all processes issued in any suit or proceeding shall issue in the name of the City of Globe.

**SECTION XI.**  
No costs or fees shall in any event be charged to the City except costs of necessary publication in any proceeding.

**SECTION XII.**  
This Ordinance shall take effect from and after its passage.

Passed and adopted this 17th day of January, 1907.  
Approved: W. S. SULTAN, Mayor.  
Attest: F. J. Elliott, Clerk.  
First publication January 22, 1907.

**ORDINANCE NUMBER SEVEN**  
An Ordinance Prohibiting Certain Offenses Against the Peace, Public Morals and Safety of the City of Globe and the Inhabitants Thereof.

Be it ordained by the Mayor and Common Council of the City of Globe:

**SECTION I.**  
If any person shall appear in any place within the City of Globe in a state of nudity, in a dress not belonging to his or her sex, or in any indecent or lewd dress, or shall make any indecent exposure of his or her person, or be guilty of any lewd, indecent act or behavior, or shall expose, sell or offer for sale any indecent or lewd book, picture or other things, or shall exhibit or perform any indecent, immoral or lewd play or other representations, every such person shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, or shall be confined at hard labor upon the streets and public works of the City for a period not exceeding three months.

**SECTION II.**  
If any person shall be drunk or shall be in a state of intoxication in any highway, street, thoroughfare or other public place within this city, or shall be drunk and disorderly in any private house or place, or shall abuse another by using menacing, insulting, slanderous or profane language, or shall commit an assault or battery upon another,

every such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than five nor more than fifty dollars, or shall be confined at hard labor upon the streets and public works of the City for a period not exceeding thirty days.

**SECTION III.**  
If any person shall immediately ride or drive any horse in any avenue, street, alley or lane, or ride or drive faster than a walk across any bridge, within the limits of this city, every such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars or shall be confined at hard labor upon the streets and public works of the City for a period not exceeding two months.

**SECTION IV.**  
If any person shall within this city make or assist in making any improper noise, riot, disturbance or breach of the peace, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or shall be confined at hard labor upon the streets and public works of the City for a period not exceeding two months.

**SECTION V.**  
If any person shall disturb any lawful assemblage of people by loud or indecent behavior or profane discourse or otherwise, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars or shall be confined at hard labor upon the streets and public works of the city for a period not exceeding two months.

**SECTION VI.**  
Any person or persons who shall keep any common, ill governed or disorderly house, or who shall suffer any drunkenness, quarreling, fighting or riotous or disorderly conduct whatever on his premises shall be guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars or shall be confined at hard labor upon the streets and public works of the City for a period not exceeding three months.

**SECTION VII.**  
If any saloon, gambling house, or house of prostitution or dance house keeper, or proprietor of any place wherein intoxicating or malt liquors are sold, or the agents or clerks of any such proprietor or keeper shall sell or permit to be sold in his or her or any other place of business to any minor, any such liquors, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars or shall be confined at hard labor upon the streets and public works of the City for a period not exceeding thirty days.

**SECTION VIII.**  
If any person shall dig any hole, trench or ditch in any street or alley of this City without having first obtained a written permission from the Supervisor of Streets, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars or shall be confined at hard labor upon the streets and public works of the City for a period not exceeding thirty days.

**SECTION IX.**  
All able bodied persons not having visible means to maintain themselves and who live daily without employment or are found loitering around or walking abroad and lodging in tippling houses, bath rooms, out houses and houses of ill fame, sheds, stables, or any wagons or boxes, or in the open air, or who shall be found trespassing upon private premises at any time and not giving good account of themselves, or walking abroad and begging or going about from door to door begging or placing themselves in the streets or other thoroughfares or any other public places and begging and receiving alms, and all persons upon whom there shall be found any instrument or thing used for the commission of burglary or for picking locks, who cannot give a good account of their possession, shall be deemed vagrants, and guilty of having committed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in a sum not exceeding three hundred dollars, or shall be confined at hard labor upon the streets and public works of the City for a period not exceeding three months; Provided, that this shall not apply to any prostitute having a permit.

**SECTION X.**  
It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect on the sidewalk of any street of the City of Globe an awning post or ground support.

**SECTION XI.**  
It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to use, occupy or obstruct any sidewalk or any street in the City of Globe for the purpose of displaying goods, wares or merchandise.

**SECTION XII.**  
It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to erect or maintain any booth, stand or counter on any sidewalk of the City of Globe, or keep or maintain upon the street any wagon, cart, wheel, vehicle, movable booth or stand for the purpose of barter or trade except under license or contract with the Common Council of the City of Globe.

**SECTION XIII.**  
It shall be unlawful for any person to deposit upon the streets, alleys, public grounds or upon any vacant lot of the City of Globe any refuse, garbage, waste paper or debris of any nature, except at such times and places and under such regulations as the Common Council may from time to time point out or adopt.

**SECTION XIV.**  
It shall be unlawful for any person having charge or control of a job wagon, to occupy as a stand for the same any portion of any street, in front of any building or vacant lot where the owner of such building or vacant lot or any occupant of the street floor of such building shall object; provided, that nothing in this ordinance shall prevent the owner or driver of any job wagon or market wagon from stopping in any place other than a public crossing of any public street for the purpose of receiving or delivering any goods, wares or merchandise.

**SECTION XV.**  
Any prostitute, courtesan or lewd woman who shall, within the limits of the City, by word, sign or action, ply her vocation upon the streets, or make

any public meretricious display of herself upon the streets or in any public place, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or imprisoned in the County or City Jail for any period of time not exceeding one month, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment.

**SECTION XVI.**  
If any person shall leave any horse, horses or other animals attached to any carriage, wagon, cart or other vehicle in any street, avenue, alley or lane within this City without securely fastening the same, or without the same being fastened by a chain or strap from the bit to a metal weight upon the ground, such weight weighing at least fifteen pounds for a single horse and twenty-five pounds for a team, every such person shall be deemed guilty of having committed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in a sum not exceeding fifty dollars, or be imprisoned in the City or County Jail for a period of time not exceeding one month, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment.

**SECTION XVII.**  
If any person shall, within the corporate limits of the City of Globe, carry concealed upon his person any gun, pistol, bowie knife, dagger or other deadly weapon, he shall be deemed guilty of having committed a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not exceeding three hundred dollars or be imprisoned in the County or City Jail for any period of time not exceeding three months, or be punished by both such fine and imprisonment; provided, that this section shall not be construed to apply to Sheriffs, Constables, Marshals or Police Officers, when exercising their legitimate duties.

**SECTION XVIII.**  
Any person who shall interfere with, resist, molest, or threaten to molest, any officer of said City of Globe in the exercise of his official duties, shall be liable to a fine in any sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, or to imprisonment not more than thirty days, or both fine and imprisonment.

**SECTION XIX.**  
Any person violating any of the provisions of this ordinance for which another penalty is not provided shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not more than three hundred dollars or shall be confined at hard labor upon the streets and public works of the City, for a period not exceeding three months.

**SECTION XX.**  
This Ordinance shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage. Passed and adopted the 17th day of January, 1907.  
Approved: W. S. SULTAN, Mayor.  
Attest: F. J. Elliott, Clerk.  
First publication January 22, 1907.

**AMENDMENTS TO THE ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION OF THE GLOBE-WHEATFIELDS MINING COMPANY**

Be it known that, at a meeting of the stockholders of this corporation, held at its office in Globe, Arizona, on the 2nd day of January, 1907, at which the holders and representatives of a majority of all the outstanding stock of said corporation were present, the following amendments to the constitution of said corporation were duly and regularly adopted:

I.  
That Article 3 be amended to read as follows, to wit: The authorized capital stock of this corporation is and shall be One Million Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, which said capital stock shall be divided into One Million Five Hundred Thousand shares of the par value of One Dollar each, and when issued, shall be fully paid and non-assessable.

II.  
That Article 5 of said corporation be and the same is hereby amended as follows:  
(a) By striking out the word "five" in the second line thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the word "eight."  
(b) That, in addition to the persons named therein as directors, the following named persons be and they are hereby constituted directors of this corporation, to wit: J. P. Reardon, Richard C. Sparks and Glenn L. Coffee, who, with the persons already named in said Article 5, shall constitute the Board of Directors of this corporation.

J. THORNTON PRICE, President.  
N. G. NELMS, Secretary pro tem.

**TERRITORY OF ARIZONA,**  
County of Gila.—ss.

I, N. G. Nelms, Secretary, pro tempore, of Globe-Wheatfields Mining Company, do hereby certify that the above amendments to the articles of incorporation of said corporation were duly adopted at a meeting of the stockholders thereof called for that purpose, and that at said meeting a majority of all the stock issued and outstanding was duly and properly represented.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the corporate seal of said corporation, at Globe, Arizona, this, the 19th day of January, 1907.  
(Seal) N. G. NELMS, Secretary pro tempore.

**RESOLUTION NO. 1**

Whereas, It satisfactorily appears to the Common Council of the Town of Globe that said town has acquired a population of three thousand, and that there are now over three thousand inhabitants within the boundaries of the said town; and

Whereas, The inhabitants thereof desire to assume a city organization and it is deemed to be the best interests of the town that the inhabitants thereof assume a city organization;  
Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, That we, the Common Council of the said Town of Globe, in consideration of the premises and pursuant to the provisions of Paragraph 597, Chapter 9 of Title 11 of the Revised Statutes of the Territory of Arizona, do unanimously vote in favor of, and do hereby assume and adopt a city organization under the name of the City of Globe.

Passed and adopted January 12, 1907.  
Approved: W. S. SULTAN, Mayor.  
Attest: F. J. Elliott, Clerk.

# Until January 31st Only

You Can Secure

**Globe-Wheatfields Mining Co.**  
Stock at 5c. per Share

We now have a six foot vein of Sulphide Ore.  
The ore is improving with depth.  
"A word to the wise is sufficient."

**Globe-Wheatfields Mining Co.**

JOSEPH J. SPARKS, Secretary

OFFICE IN JUDGE McCULLUM'S PRINTER



ANYTHING YOU WANT!

Of the quality you want, in the quantity you require, is our offer in Meats and Poultry. Another offer we propose is careful handling, cutting and delivery. Still another, lowest selling price the market will warrant. With such a combination, proved by years of square dealing, ought we not to have your trade?

**Pioneer Meat Co.**



FOR EVERYTHING IN

Stationery, Wall Paper, Paints, Oils, Ammunition, Guns, Cutlery, Notions etc., go to  
G. S. Van Wagenen.

**J. S. SCOTT**

Complete line of

**PLUMBERS' MATERIAL**

Always on hand

North Broad st., Just below Gila lev Bank

**ARIZONA**

**STEAM**

**LAUNDRY**

**Assayer and Chemist**

**H. E. BIERCE**

Globe, Arizona

Agent for DEMING SMELTER

**Hotel MAUREL**

NORTH GLOBE

Finest rooms in the city.

Everything new, rates

reasonable and special

inducements offered to

getting accommodation

by the month. ....

**The Commercial Mines and Real Estate Office, opposite postoffice, "Hello" 1731**

**Hanawalt Bros.**

Improved and unimproved properties in every part of the city.

**LOTS--We have some rare bargains in these.**

**STOCKS of every kind bought and sold. Give us a call.**

# Free Dictionary

NEW CENTURY  
IDIAL EDITION

WEBSTER'S  
CONDENSED  
DICTIONARY

PAY \$4.25 FOR SIX MONTHS DAILY  
ARIZONA SILVER BELT AND GET  
A DICTIONARY FREE.